

amounts including the so-called poverty level are totally adequate as a measure of what people need to live.

C. Jobs available to people without high school and extensive technical education do not provide an income sufficient to meet people's needs, and this income must be supplemented.

D. This country has the resources available to provide this minimum level of health and decency to all Americans. A guaranteed adequate income would initially cost only five percent of the gross national product. By putting substantial amounts in the hands of poor people the country would assure itself of considerable economic growth because poor people will pour their income right back into the economy.

A recent Gallup poll reports that the American public believes the smallest amount a family of four needs to make ends meet is \$126 a week. Earnings of \$126 a week is \$6,552 a year.

The bill represents the structure and procedures recommended by the National Welfare Rights Organization. This group, with 200 affiliates in 50 States, is an organization of welfare recipients and other poor people. The group speaks for those who know first hand the deficiencies and frustrations of the present systems. The time has come for America to solve the welfare crisis and that time is now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) is recognized for 10 minutes.

[Mr. GONZALEZ addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR THE FEDERAL PRIVACY ACT

(Mr. KOCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, the 1st of sponsors of H.R. 854, a bill which would protect the right of privacy for our citizens, has now reached 74. Editorials are appearing across the country in support of my bill pointing out the need for it.

H.R. 854 would act as a check, to a large degree self-executing, on Government recordkeeping. Under this bill, each agency maintaining records concerning any individual would have to, first, notify the individual that such a record exists; second, notify the individual of all transfers of such information; third, disclose information from such records only with the consent of the individual or when legally required; fourth, maintain a record of all persons inspecting such records; fifth, permit the individual to inspect his records, make copies of them, and supplement them.

The bill provides exceptions in cases of national security and investigation for purposes of criminal prosecutions, as well as safeguards for informants. Initially it would cause some inconvenience to Government officials, but the benefits of creating a system of protection are eminently worth this cost.

I am appending two editorials for the consideration of our colleagues:

WGBS-TV Editorial.

Subject: THESE ARE YOUR LIVES.
Spokesman: Sherry Henry.
Broadcast: March 10, 1971, 6:55 P.M.

Do you remember the good old days when "This is Your Life" referred only to a television show—and when cool secret agents spied only on the enemy?

Well, that's all changing now. The man behind the dark glasses, pretending to read his newspaper, perhaps is watching you. And "This is Your Life" can now refer to files in the Defense Department on some 25 million people in the country. 25 million people! Our total population is about 200 million. About 60 million are under 14—and hopefully the Army is not yet after the children. That means that one out of every six adults has been checked on and computerized.

And those are just the files in the Defense Department. If you are not recorded there, don't feel left out. You may appear in the files of the FBI, the CIA, the Passport Office, the Justice Department, the State Department, the Treasury, the Department of HEW, or, perhaps, all of the above.

And if you don't make it on a national level, there is always the chance that you are important enough at home to be included in the files of New York City's Bureau of Special Services, a division of the Police Department, which has carded about a million local residents and organizations.

With so many citizens at home to check on, when do we get around to spying on our enemies? Well, though the situation is outrageous, it is really is no laughing matter. This country was founded on constitutional guarantees of free speech and privacy, without fear of government retaliation, and those guarantees are now in serious danger if present surveillance practices are not controlled.

Congressman Edward Koch, Democrat of Manhattan, has introduced legislation to act as a check on government record keeping and to protect an individual's right to privacy. His bill will require any government agency keeping records to notify individuals when such a record exists—and permit the individual to inspect his own records if he chooses. The Koch bill makes exceptions for cases involving national security and investigations for prosecution.

Since the Defense Department is currently adding some two and a half million people a year to its files, Congress needs to pass the legislation quickly. Otherwise everyone in the country will show up in one government file or another. If that happens our secret agents may have to go back to spying on our enemies.

[From the St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch, Mar. 17, 1971]

OPENING THE DOSSIERs

A Senate subcommittee's investigation of governmental spying on citizens raises the question of how to discourage such activity. Certainly the Executive Branch shows little disposition to stop it, or even discuss it frankly.

Secretary Richardson warned the committee that agencies outside government are more and more using Social Security numbers to identify persons, but as for government itself, the Health, Education and Welfare Secretary said it needed more and not less information. The Pentagon used the flimsy excuse that it was investigating Army spying and hence could not let three intelligence generals testify.

One partial answer to federal espionage at home is a bill proposed to the House and the Senate committees by Representative Koch of New York. Under this bill, any federal agency keeping records on individuals would have to tell the individual there was

such a record, and let him inspect the record. Mr. Koch thinks some intelligence activity, such as Army surveillance of civilian political activity, ought to be prohibited outright. We agree. But if government is going to keep records on its people, the people have a right to know about them.

That alone should have a cautionary effect on the way federal agencies perform. Such secrecy as exists now is an invitation to roughshod invasion of individual rights.

Mr. KOCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

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PARACHUTE DROP ON POLAR ICE CAP

(Mr. HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, on March 4, 1971, the officers and men of Company O, 75th Infantry Airborne Arctic Rangers, led by Gen. "Jim" Hollingsworth, parachuted from C-130 aircraft, in temperatures reading minus 37° F., to the polar ice cap.

These men were participating in a 5-day exercise named "Ace Band Polar Cap," the object of which was to simulate a rescue mission for a downed commercial jetliner over the pole.

This extraordinary exercise, perfectly planned and executed jointly by the U.S. Army, Alaska, Alaska Air Command, the fleet weather facility, Kodiak, and the 11th Weather Squadron, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, deserves the highest commendation.

I offer a résumé of the exercise for the enlightenment of all.

PARACHUTE DROP ON POLAR ICE CAP

MARCH 1-5, 1971.

1. Purpose: The purpose of this fact sheet is to provide an immediate resume on the background, planning and execution of the Joint Exercise ACE BAND POLAR CAP which was a parachute drop on the Polar Ice Cap by the Arctic Ranger Company (Co O, 75th Infantry), simulating a rescue mission for a downed commercial jetliner.

2. Participating Forces: Participating forces consisted of US Army, Alaska (USARAL), Alaska Air Command, (AAC), the Fleet Weather Facility, Kodiak, and the 11th Weather Squadron, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska.

3. Discussion: United States Army, Alaska achieved a significant first for the command and for the United States Army through the completion of a highly successful training exercise conducted on the northern Polar Ice Cap. The innovative joint exercise, nicknamed ACE BAND POLAR CAP, had as a primary objective—the perfection of procedures and techniques that would be required in a rescue/recovery effort in the event of an emergency occurring along the transpolar airline routes used daily by flights between Alaska and Europe. The primary participants